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# W O R O N I

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION

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## COLD ROAD FOR A SIT-IN

Sunday - 19th May saw in Canberra a 'national mobilisation' against the amendments to the National Service Act and the imprisonment of two conscientious objectors Simon Townsend and Denis O'Donnel.

The demonstration was intended to be a non-violent protest with the object of using Gandhi's and Martin Luther King's principles of mass disobedience.

From the start it was doomed to failure - it was over-organised to the extent that no other anti-Vietnam or anti-conscription demonstration has ever been in the past few years since the anti-war protest movement began in Australia.

Its backing were impressive - all the anti-war and anti-conscription groups in Australia, the Australian Student Labor Federation, the S.R.C.'s of Melbourne and Monash Universities, and various other nondescript pacifist and christian groups.

It was broad, as broad as it possibly could be - the sheer multiplicity of groups and attitudes within an organisation of its size made it impossible for any one group to manipulate or influence its general character.

Its character then, was set by the organisers - as a compromise, they dug up the most bureaucratic and characterless individuals they could find, they certainly would have found it hard to offend anyone if they tried.

The 'Overall Co-ordinator', was a bureaucrat by the name of Colin Benjamin, State President of the Victorian Young Labor Association. He had set to work a month ahead issuing literally volumes of roneoed press releases, instructions to demonstrators, rules, regulations, and instructions to organisers covering such diverse fields as liaison, public relations, co-operation with police, how to offend inoffensively and what to do if it rains.

The other main organiser, the so-called 'Civil Disobedience Co-ordinator' was Michael Hamel-Green - a small bifocaled stary eyed idealist who sincerely believes in the power of pacifism, non-violence and civil disobedience. He found it hard enough to lead himself to sit down - let alone show any constructive lead to the masses.

The morning tactical session in the Hayden-Allen Tank brought out a division in approaches to the demonstration that were only emphasised in the resulting exercise during the day.

On one side, which we might term the 'pacifist' side, were the organisers, the pacifists, the christians, the A.L.P. element, the Communist Party officials, and the majority of interstate students.

Opposing them were the more 'militant' elements of the anti-war movement, Monash Labor Club, Queensland University 'Students for Democratic Action' (S.D.A.) and individual revolutionaries from Sydney.

The 'pacifists' urged on by Gordon Bryant (ALP 'Wills' Vic.), Mrs Abrahams (President of the Federal

Pacifist Council), and young Communist Party officials maintained that the only way to change the 'National Service Act' was through the Parliamentary Labor Party, and 'peaceful protests' within the existing power structure.

The 'militants' on the other hand despaired at the utter futility of such methods, and advocated that the most effective way of asserting their opposition to the policies of the government was through a direct confrontation with the existing structure.

The timing of the demonstration coincided with the beginnings of the upheavals in France. Negotiations compromises and 'peaceful' demonstrations had done nothing to change the archaic French Educational and Social System. It was only through direct action and the establishment of their own power structure that students and workers in France were able to win concessions from the powers that be.

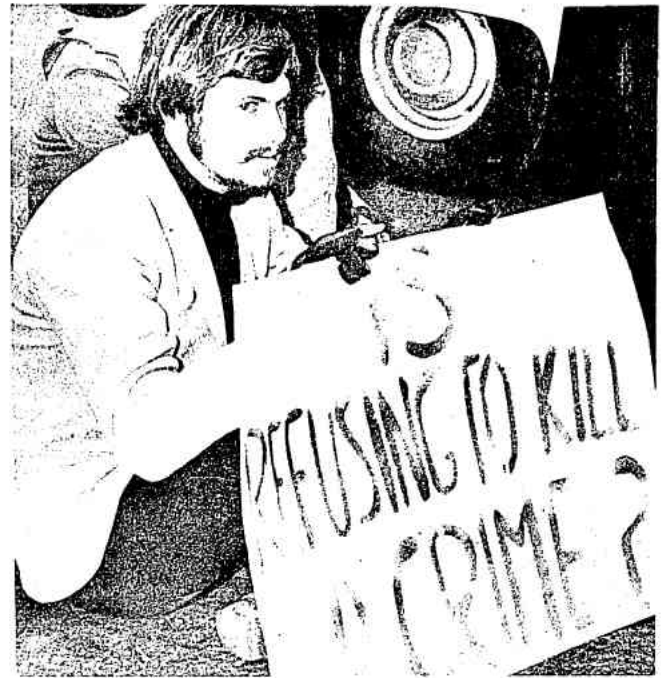
This lesson was obviously lost on Canberra.

The 'peaceful sit-down' was a complete failure - the Police, who were obviously smarter than the organisers, made complete fools of the demonstrators by only being 'polite' to them when they sat down in front of the P.M.'s Lodge.

The demonstrators (both pacifist and militant) became so frustrated and disillusioned by the change in Police tactics, that they tried to save face by having themselves arrested for a mere traffic offence. But the final blow came in court next day, when even this failed to amke martyrs of them.

The demonstration, though futile, and a waste of a lot of good money, was invaluable for those who gained a lesson from the experience. The 'peaceful protest' movement died in Canberra on the 19th of May 1968. A death which makes one wonder if the only effective way of voicing opposition is to become a Young Liberal or is there another alternative?

Terry Maher



## SRC-ADMIN. LIASE

In a strongly worded statement an executive meeting of the new S.R.C. unequivocally condemned the Federal Government for its attempt in the National Service Bill to force University Administrations to divulge information on draft dodgers to the Department of Labor and National Service.

The statement read:

"The Executive of the Australian National University Student's Representative Council unequivocally

condemns the attempts of the Commonwealth Government to introduce legislation attempting to coerce educational institutions, families and social organisations to divulge information about individuals eligible for National Service and applauds the attempts of the Labour Party and the D.L.P. to defeat this provision in the Senate.

In the event of this Bill being passed the Executive publically declares that it will never divulge

such information and calls upon University Administration to take a similar stand".

The statement came from a meeting during the first week of the vacation and was one of the most forthright on national affairs since the 38th S.R.C. went "apolitical" last June.

The "informer" clause in the National Service Bill raised a storm in Universities and other educational institutions throughout the country.

Last week the Government capitulated under mounting pressure and introduced an unexpected amendment omitting entirely the "informer" provisions from the Bill. This was a direct result of statements of defiance made by University Administrations and student bodies.

The S.R.C. lost no time in liaising with the A.N.U. Administration to seek assurances that records would not be opened to the Government.

Assurance of help and co-operation was immediately given and it is important to note that several senior members of the University Administration were active in behind the scenes moves to get the Government to change its legislation.

The united stand taken by University administrations and S.R.C.'s everywhere was instrumental in persuading the Government to remove not only the "informer" section but the whole clause relating to provision of information by Universities.

## TRAFFIC SURVEY

The following article gives details of the traffic survey which will be held on June 18th. I would ask all students to give serious attention to this matter, and take the trouble of devoting the few minutes necessary to fill in this form. This survey is extremely important to the future traffic planning of the University and offers a tangible means for students to directly participate in the evolving of the campus and as such, I commend it to you. Alan Brooks

A survey of traffic, parking and pedestrian movements on the campus of the Australian National University is to be held on Tuesday, 18 June to supply data for the joint Traffic and Parking Study being undertaken by the University and the National Capital Development Commission. Details were explained informally to a number of student leaders last week.

The survey also forms one of the many enquiries currently being undertaken by the University into its long-term site development in preparation for a review of the present site plan to be undertaken later.

The data from the traffic survey will be used to help the University's Site Planner when appointed to suggest where new buildings and other facilities can be located so as to achieve a convenient and pleasant campus and also to minimise traffic problems on the roads leading to and from the University site and on roads within the site.

The Registrar (Property and Plans), Mr David Dexter, said today that the survey will consist of three main parts.

\* First, movement patterns are now being observed so as to select the points at which to station people with various types of recording instruments on the day of the survey. Automatic counters have already been installed across several roads on the site. These print out the number of movements occurring in each 15-minute period.

\* Second, a week or so before survey day all staff and students will receive an individually addressed questionnaire. Mr Dexter explained that rather than cause congestion and inconvenience at peak times by stopping

vehicles to interview drivers and passengers, the University authorities hoped that the 6,000 staff and students would co-operate by filling in the questionnaire at home that evening and returning it the next day. Many people associated with the University had been asked to comment on the draft of the questionnaire and as a result it has been designed to cover as many of the different types of movements as was possible without undue complication. Mr Dexter added that it was rather like playing a game of chess with a Grand Master - there were bound to be some moves that had not been considered. A 'hot-line' telephone extension would enable persons completing the questionnaire to obtain advice on any difficulties they may encounter.

\* Third, on 18 June from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. all entrances to the campus, and major intersections on the site, would be manned continuously and places of traffic congestion noted. The registration numbers of all vehicles entering and leaving the campus would be recorded along with the number of passengers. At busy entrances the observers would be provided with tape-recorders to help them note details of the vehicles that at peak hours will be passing at intervals of little more than three seconds.

During the day surveys at hourly intervals will also be made of the cars parked on the campus. Special arrangements are also being made to record the movements of visitors and delivery vehicles.

Even now on various parts of the campus there were some troublesome parking and congestion problems. Mr Dexter said that consideration was being given to remedial action but care had to be taken that short-term proposals did not change habits, particularly motorists' habits, in ways that would make long-term solutions more difficult. \* \*



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## passive pres!

Dear Sir,

I understand that the SRC recently passed a motion backing the Abschol march in support of Aboriginal Land Rights. I also understand that neither the President nor any other members of the SRC (so far as I can find out) made any efforts in their official capacities to encourage students to march.

In the first place, I would have expected that the President of the SRC (Alan Brooks) would have personally urged all students to participate. He should have spoken to at least the larger lecture classes, in the halls, and should have issued a statement to be circulated on the campus calling on students to support the march. (It has been suggested to me by members of the SRC that Alan Brooks would have been unwilling to take these steps. In that case, the SRC should have explicitly instructed him to do so. If he were still to refuse, then the SRC should be prepared as a last resort to use the various means available to them of dealing with recalcitrant presidents.)

This brings me to my second point. Not only did the President play a passive role, but so did most other members of the SRC. Once again, so far as I can find out, no members of the SRC approached student groups and urged them to march.

It is this sort of apathy - which amounts to a negative form of racism - which has ensured that Aborigines in Australia have remained in their present miserable condition for so long.

There is another matter that is relevant - the fact that very few staff members marched. This is also an issue that the SRC failed to act responsibly on. Although the majority of staff members would probably not have been prepared to march, there are certainly some who would have had they been approached. My experience is that staff members often fear the charge (common enough in Australian universities) that they have been 'interfering' in student activities. The result is that unless the students themselves call upon the staff to participate, they tend to keep away.

I suggest that the SRC should have circularised all staff members (in both the Institute and the School) supplying details of the march and the issues involved.

Since the SRC failed to do this, it can now partly remedy the position by passing a motion at the next meeting regretting that more staff members did not support the march. This should be sent to the staff with a covering letter (preferably from Brooks as President) explaining that it is not intended as an attack but rather as an invitation to participate in such activities in future.

Yours faithfully,

Peter McCawley.



News Deadline June 20th



## passive reply

Dear Sir,

Mr McCawley was kind enough to inform me that he had written to Woroni a letter attacking the activities, or lack thereof, of myself and the last S.R.C. in relation to the Aboriginal Land Rights Demonstration. In the first paragraph of his letter he states that he believes the S.R.C. passed a motion backing the demonstration and secondly that no members of the S.R.C. participated officially.

Mr McCawley is correct on the first point: the S.R.C. did pass a motion expressing support, but regrettably he does not know all the facts. The S.R.C. was approached, so far as the S.R.C. understood, to lend its name as a sponsor. The mover of the motion was specifically asked what kind of support was required and the answer given was 'moral support.' No further requests were made of the S.R.C. to aid or assist the move. Subsequent approaches were made to the S.R.C. Executive, the last S.R.C. having ceased to exist in all but name, and money was given to Abschol to enable the demonstration organisers to pay fares of speakers from Sydney to Canberra. The S.R.C. never had any more relevant information, was never in the position of calling staff or students to support the move, and, as Mr McCawley is doubtless aware, in view of the fact that their term of office terminated a few hours after the demonstration was held some S.R.C. members were apathetic to the cause. Unfortunately at the time of the march I was otherwise engaged in that I was in the process of writing my Annual Report for the Annual General Meeting that night, a matter which I had to give higher priority than an Aboriginal Demonstration.

As to Mr McCawley's second point I understand that some members of the S.R.C. did march and I can supply him with the names of at least four. Unfortunately the S.R.C. has no way of labelling its members with such a slogan as "I officially represent the S.R.C." but the S.R.C. will endeavour to correct this oversight in future demonstrations.

Yours etc.  
A. Brooks

## Oil-but no petrol ....

Dear Sir,

I strongly support the sentiments expressed by Mr. McCawley in his letter to Woroni this week. Throughout the preparation and planning of the land rights march, executive members of the S.R.C. acted as though the demonstration was nothing but a liability to them.

It was a wasteful burden on their time and interfered with the administria in which the S.R.C. buries itself.

The fact that a very large percentage of the student body was on one very rare occasion, ACTIVELY participating in exercising pressure on a vital social issue, mattered nothing to the bureaucrats whose concern it is to oil the student machine regularly to keep it running smoothly.

True, the petty student politicians who pompously hold meetings in lie-back chairs on the top floor of the Chancelry, went to the trouble of saying "Yea" when a motion morally supporting the march was pushed under their noses. On the basis that grants are normally given to clubs who invite visiting speakers, they even agreed to a special request to supply three train fares from Sydney for Aborigines who would address the meeting.

But no ACTIVE participation was forthcoming from the S.R.C., there was no INITIATIVE in organising, no desire to be INVOLVED, and no LEADERSHIP in its role as the elect-

ed representative organ of the student body.

When A.N.U. students for once take the lead and appear in the Vanguard of a movement supported by several Universities and other organizations, the best our S.R.C. members can do is take a stand-offish attitude of benign approval.

Several other activities have over the past months been regarded in a similar light. The production of a national newspaper on Aboriginal Affairs by A.N.U. students was only looked on as a source of trouble to our S.R.C. which upset its routine of administrative efficiency and which should be dispensed with as quickly as possible.

Surely the University has a role in the Community and a Social responsibility at least as great as that of any other association of citizens, and when it happens to be situated in Canberra, how much greater is its responsibility and opportunity to represent thousands of other University students by playing some small role in the shape of the policy that will affect them and their fellow citizens.

Certainly an active group of student LEADERS who were capable of thinking beyond the bounds of their own immediate concerns and internal administrative problems would be more controversial than the present cautious MANAGERS.

But at least it would prompt students to look outside their University environment and realise that lots of things are happening in the big wide world which they are part of.

Yours etc.  
Ron Colman

## Dirty pants

Dear Sir,

I have been using the toilet in the Union for some time now and hardly ever is there any paper on which I can wipe my hands after washing them, after going to the toilet. This is a pretty elementary service for the Union to provide and yet it hardly ever bothers to refill the paper towel dispenser. What is more, there is often no soap either.

I'm fed up with wiping my hands on my trouser legs and I think its about time the Union did something for students. If not, why not have a mass student boycott of the Union toilets.

Yours,

Peeved.

Editor's note:- we are interested in hearing from people with the same problems.

## On the whole ....

Dear Sir,

May I take this opportunity to congratulate the Catering Manager of the Union, Mr. Howard, on the tasty Braised Steak offered for consumption on the night of May 3rd.

It was extraordinarily pleasant eating...for the six or so mouthfuls extracted from the pitifully small helping.

Taking the cost of two scoops of potatoes and a spoonful of peas to be 15 cents, the portion of steak then cost 30 cents. The helping itself amounted to 45 cents.

Surely thirty cents for a minute portion of steak is an exorbitant amount of money to charge.

On the whole, helpings of Union meals seem to be rapidly diminishing in size, though not in quality. Can the Union afford to be a little more generous in its food doles to hungry students.

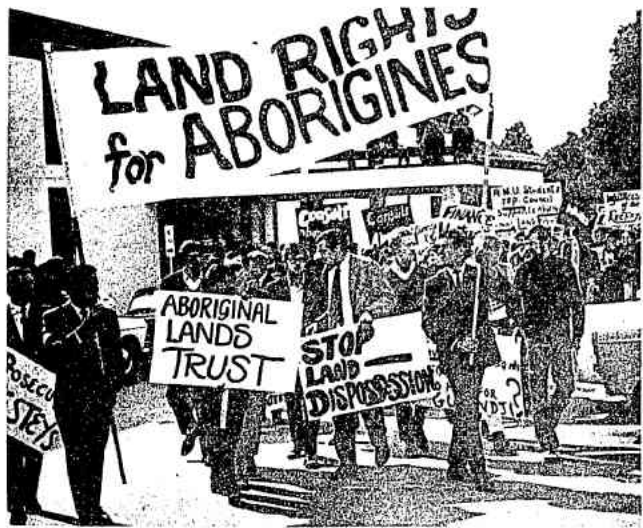
Least the masses STARVE!

Yours faithfully,

'Hungry'.



# NATIONWIDE VIGIL



Last month's Aboriginal Rights march sets out from Union

## QLD. ATTACKED

Queensland legislation governing Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders was worse than that of the South African Government in many respects, Dr Colin Tatz, Director of the Centre for Aboriginal Research, said at the Seminar on Queensland Aboriginal Conditions held by Abschol in Brisbane.

Restrictive and repressive legislation included provisions for confining Aborigines to dormitories for trivial "offences" such as failing to shut a gate, being insolent, not working hard enough or offending the standard of morals and good order on reserves. In many cases there is no right of appeal. To leave the reserve for even a short period, Aborigines must obtain written permission from the white authorities.

Mrs. Kath Walker, Secretary of the Queensland Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders spoke bitterly of the complete failure of the government to listen to pleas for amelioration of the harsh provisions of the Act, and

Mr. Stan Davey, Director of the Aborigines' Advancement League accused the Queensland Government of cloaking itself in an aura of self-righteousness which made it all the more difficult to achieve progress.

The Queensland Government refused to participate in the seminar in any way although a representative of the Council for Aboriginal Affairs of which Dr. Coombs is the Director, attended. In a prepared statement, the Deputy National Abschol Director, Ian Longman, that there could be no constructive dialogue on the issues while the Government refused continually to discuss conditions in the State.



## Welcome Nugget

Dr H.C. Coombs Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia has been elected Chancellor of the University. He succeeds Lord Florey, who died in February.

The announcement was made at the Confering of Degrees by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Crawford. Sir John recalled that Dr Coombs' connection with the University extended back to before 1946, when the University was established.

The office of Chancellor embodies the honor and tradition of the University. The bearer keeps closely in touch with more important matters of policy and is able to exert a detached and reflective influence on the University's counsels.

The installation of Dr Coombs as Chancellor is likely to take place early in September.

## Solomon ousts Lamb



At its meeting on April 29 the Union Board elected David Solomon as its Chairman until August when Union Board elections will be held.

Mr Solomon succeeds Chris Lamb, the immediate past Chairman who was the only other candidate for the position. Voting figures in the election were not released.

A journalist with "The Australian" in the Press Gallery at Parliament House, Solomon is a part time student doing an M.A. qualifying in history.

## BIKIES

New parking regulations involving a special area for motor cycles are soon to be introduced by the Union Board.

Drafts of the regulations are at present displayed on notice boards around the University so that any objections may be registered.

The basis of the regulations is provision for one area outside the Union for the exclusive use of motor cyclists. No cars may park in the area and motor cycles may be parked nowhere else. Strict fines will be introduced to enforce these procedures.

A 24-hour vigil commencing at 7.m. on Wednesday 19th June and lasting throughout Thursday will be held in all major cities of Australia to demand the recognition of Aboriginal land rights. In State capitals it will be held outside Commonwealth Offices and in Canberra outside Parliament House.

This follows last month's march in the world has been completely deprived.

Aboriginals at present have no rights even over Reserve lands. They can, and have been, expelled from land Mr. Wentworth is known to favour the recognition of land rights and is believed to have some support within his party. However the crisis grew last week when Senator Henty attacked Wentworth for his statement favouring the granting of land to the Gurindji tribe who have been on strike for two years at Wave Hill in the Northern Territory.

A major split on this issue between the Liberal and Country Parties seems imminent if the Country Party succumbs to pastoralist pressure and the fears of graziers that a successful claim by the Gurindjis will set a precedent that may undermine their interests throughout the Territory. It is this precedent which is so vital, and action for years to come will depend on its outcome. All Aboriginal rights organizations have placed the land rights issue in the forefront of their campaign and the government must be shown that there is sufficiently strong feeling among the community that many people will be very angry if July 12th sets Aboriginal advancement back by decades.

The Government might succumb to Country Party pressure and reject land claims in order to avoid a split. Thousands of people all over Australia will participate in the 24 hour vigil. It is hoped that the cold will not deter students from coming to Parliament House in large numbers on the 19th. Dress will be respectable and good order and stern dignity will be maintained throughout. A bus will leave the Halls of Residence at 6.45 p.m. and the Union at 6.50 p.m. to convey those without transport to Parliament House.

An Abschol spokesman said that tacit student approval for the Vigil was not enough. Students should actively participate, he said.

The importance and urgency of the issue was highlighted by Dr. Colin Tatz, Director of the Centre for Aboriginal Research at Monash University, in a recent speech in Brisbane. Dr. Tatz stated that if the Government's decision was unfavourable at this stage, Aboriginal advancement organizations could "throw in the towel" for the next ten years.

A favourable decision on the other hand would mean that for the first time since white settlers came to Australia, the Aborigines would have security of land tenure, a basic right of which no other indigenous race

## WORONI TOP

## OCKER NEWSPAPER

Pessimistic reports of student apathy at this University were confounded when no fewer than fifty-three students found time to make the big sacrifice and attended the A.G.M. of the ANU Students' Association. Despite criticism from cynics that many of the fifty-three were graduates anyway, this figure represents over 1.4% of the student community, a truly remarkable figure under any circumstances. With this level of student interest in Australia's central university, it is hardly surprising that Federal Parliament is the avant-garde, closely-contested, concerned, aware and mental institution that it so obviously is.

Thus after the usual formalities this A.G.M., in itself so wonderfully characteristic of ANU A.G.M.s proceeded through minutes of the 1967 meeting to an outline of the previous year in activity and result. The results of the elections for the 39th SRC were discussed and Treasurer Des Ball gave the financial statement, showing that a deficit of \$2,500 had been covered by reduction of the bank balance. President Brooks then bestowed his report

upon the assembled throng, assessing both the previous year and the 38th SRC as having been "reasonable". Discussing the 'apolitical' controversy, he hoped that there would be "a greater political awareness on the campus" in future. He questioned the value of Bush Week, especially regarding its financial troubles, but there was a ready defence of that function by sections of the meeting. WORONI, on the other hand, came in for some praise; with continuation of improvement at present rate, it could become "one of the best student newspapers in the country". Passing on to student bodies, he recommended that all such groups at ANU except perhaps the RSA should be controlled by a single Students' Council. He concluded that his report was "as much a policy statement as a report on last year's activities".

The meeting then elected Mr Jon Stephens an honorary life member of the Students' Association "for his distinguished and untiring services to the Association and student life in general". He was heard to mutter "I'm gonna leave yer now" as he consequently walked out of the meeting. Attempts to alter the constitu-

tion on life membership and on divisions were then withdrawn and lost respectively, and General Business was called for. The significant issue that arose was the desirability of continuation of postal ballot in SRC elections, in view of the fact that all the time and expense involved seemed to have little, if any, effect on the fairness of the ballot. There was a strong movement for retention of a postal system, particularly among some of those just elected under that system, but after Messrs Ball and Scollay had pointed out that cost was considerable and that most of the 12% increase in voters this year was probably due to increased student interest, particularly amongst freshers, the motion was soundly defeated. Some discussion of scholarships and various other matters followed, and the meeting closed fairly early.

When questioned later in the week as to why they did not attend the meeting, some of the relatively few students who hadn't attended offered such original, unassailable and priceless comments as "We didn't know it was on" or "the !!!! S R C. doesn't do anything anyway".

As that much-respected student editor from Newcastle, Sum Kun, was heard to cry: "Don't just sit there you bastards-rebel!".

PLEASE NOTE THAT, UPON REQUEST OF MEMBERS, THE UNION NOW OPENS ON WEEK DAYS FROM 8.30 a.m. - HALF AN HOUR EARLIER THAN PREVIOUSLY. HOWEVER, MILK - BAR SERVICE WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE FROM 9 a.m. AS BEFORE.

## QUIZ KIDS

The study of ANU students presently being conducted by the Education Research Unit is now well under way. The sample of 390 students who were asked to co-operate with the Unit have responded extremely well, and the few sample members left to be contacted for testing are expected to respond after a gentle reminder.

The Unit interprets the enthusiastic response as a sign that most students are keen to see policies on part-time study undergoing scrutiny, and also to make their own views and suggestions on study at this University known to the administration.

Staff questionnaires have been distributed in order to compare the perceptions of staff and students on certain issues of part-time courses, and the staff seem to be as enthusiastic to discuss problems as are the students.

Progress reports on various aspects of the study will be issued over the next few months as the data are analysed.



# MORE LETTERS

## GULP! A SOCIAL BEGINNING

Dear Sir,

Canberra seems to have the quality of swallowing people. People that we see about the University can never be found outside the campus. I am not talking about fellow acquaintances and friends but about people who should be seen more often, those that should be conspicuous in the community, but who for some reason have the ability to disappear in this relatively small city.

Where are our lecturers?

Over the last month, just prior to and during the term vacation, there have been a number of demonstrations which could have a profound effect on the Australian situation, all of which have been relatively free of political influence. Where are our lecturers?

It is far from my position to cast criticisms at our beloved lecturers but they are drawing attention to themselves, due to their absence. Possibly I am being too hasty in my condemnation or too slow to pick up all the reasons for their absence, but when one seldom sees them outside University hours how can an accurate conclusion be reached.

Also it might be proper to assume that lecturers do not march with undergraduates regardless of the reasons for protest. If this is true, God help us! They are under the thumb! Freedom for our lecturers!

Yours etc.  
Obviously anonymous

Dear Sir,

I would like to lament the fact that there were less students in the march for Aboriginal land rights than there were passive observers. But I would also add that the percentage per population was high compared to other Universities. This still does not make the watchers any less conspicuous in their absence.

Something that they would have missed was the address given by some of the Aboriginal leaders. Hence they would not understand the importance of such a march, something that was brought home to me only after the march had been walked.

At the moment under the present system of ignorance and neglect the Aboriginals have no need to come into the cities to make their living. But with further agitation on their behalf, and through Abschol, there will develop a number of Aboriginals who will find it increasingly difficult to get work in the country in accordance with their acquired skills. They will come to the city, and with them they will bring their families. And as their numbers increase so will, I imagine, the degree of intolerance toward them. What better situation could we want for the formation of ghettos?

One could equate the situation we are in to the movement of negroes from the plantations to the cities in America. In their ghettos there was a general yearning to get away, either to the country, or, as in the case of negroes back to Africa. But there was little hope. Now they are prepared to

fight, for there is no where else for them to go. Can we allow this situation to arise in Australia? Obviously we must have somewhere for the aboriginal to go, even if it is just to get away from the intolerance that exists, for a period. Better still, somewhere they can put roots down, roots that will grow with their further education. We will not do this by denying them land, especially when they are making demands, and are becoming more conscious of their position, a position that is in the direction of down.

Returning some of their land will give them a social position, and at the same time give us relief from the errors that we have already made. It will be a respite, a period of time in which we can carry out any enlightened policies, if any exist.

Some may say that land is of little consequence, and that the Aboriginal is inherently a nomad, but if these people take the trouble to look at their history they will note that Melbourne and Geelong were sold by the Aboriginals, and that even in their wanderings there were boundaries that they observed. Hence land ownership is nothing new to the Aboriginal. It has just been taken away for the last century.

As I see it, land ownership is a first and important step. It will give the Aboriginal a social beginning from which he can build on, and it will be a haven, to which they may withdraw if our attitudes do not fit our policies.

Yours etc.  
A. Seclaf.



## open for business

The band was gas, with a tuba and all those things, or rather delightful. They played music while the academics toddled down the path to the door.

It was sunny outside and it would have been extra fitting if there could have been a garden party with umbrellas, but it was to be held inside. Believe it or not the gowns looked better outside rather than in the lecture room but never the less that's where they wanted the Duke to open the building.

The V.C. said it was a great day for the Uni. and Forestry. It had taken six decades for Forestry to gain recognition as a science. The building that they wanted the Duke to open would ensure proper academic standards and a less isolated institution.

The Duke was gas, or rather delightful. He played music while the academics toddled down. He played that trees seem so natural and permanent and that it was not obvious that trees were one of the few venerable natural resources. Either you grow up with sympathy toward nature or play that nature can jolly well look after itself, gave overtones to the tune that would have been extra fitting if there could have been a garden party with umbrellas.

Never the less it gave the Duke great pleasure and in case there was any doubt about it he opened the building (for business).

## ROUND KEG CONFERENCE

Like the majority of inter-varsity conferences the value of this year's Editors Conference lay not in what was achieved around the table but rather around the keg.

Held in Melbourne between May 16 and 19 the conference was attended by delegations from every University in Australia. In the course of the four parties that took place the A.N.U. delegation was able to learn much from student newspapers with more spectacular backgrounds than ours. Valuable contacts were also made.

## appointed

Mr. John Bennetts, a correspondent for the Melbourne Age, has been appointed to a Senior Lectureship in the Department of Political Science.

Mr. Bennetts has had many years experience in the Press Gallery at Parliament House, representing at different times The Age, the Melbourne Herald and the Adelaide News before taking up his present appointment in Singapore.

Holding a B.A. and a Diploma of Journalism from Melbourne, Mr. Bennetts was working towards an M.A. at ANU and lectured here part time between 1965 and 1967.



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9th June: "LA NOTTE" with Marcello Mastroianni and Jeanne Moreau.

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23rd June: "THE BEST MAN": political Satire with Henry Fonda.

30th June Hitchcock's "I CONFESS"



# BIAS

with Geoff Kingston



During the holidays the All African Students' Union of Australia met at Garran Hall. The 35-odd delegates came from most states of Australia. This week Bias interviews Abass Bundu who hails from Sierra Leone. Abass is studying Law 111 at the ANU and is a prominent figure in AASUA affairs.

BIAS: What exactly is the AASUA?

BUNDU: The Union was formed six years ago by a few Africans studying in Australia at the time. Its constitutional aims are to promote friendship and understanding between African students in Australia, to promote better social and cultural relations between Austral-

ians and Africans and to discuss problems confronting African states. In practice the latter aim has tended to dominate proceedings, particularly the Apartheid issue.

BIAS: Do Afrikaan students — that is, white South Africans — come within the terms of the constitution? For instance, can white South Africans join the Union?

BUNDU: Membership policy is not a concern of the Union, it is left to the various affiliated state branches. But I am doubtful whether an Afrikaan would be allowed to join — Anti-Apartheid feeling is too strong. This question hasn't arisen in practice however.

BIAS: I'm probably splitting hairs here, or talking about mythical creatures, but what would happen if an anti-Apartheid Afrikaaner applied for membership?

BUNDU: I imagine he would be subject to the same regulations as Asians and Australians. Most branches would grant him "affiliate" membership. He would then be able to participate in all Union activities except Executive business.

The Executive, by the way, is the governing body of the Union and meets in closed session during the annual conference.

BIAS: You mentioned better relations between African and Australian students. What has the Union achieved so far in this respect?

BUNDU: Most progress occurs at the annual conferences. Non-Africans are welcome to attend all functions (except the executive session).

BIAS: I suppose Apartheid was discussed pretty extensively.

BUNDU: Yes, of course naturally. The Union is wholly in favour of a multiracial society.

A paper on the subject was delivered by Colin Tatz of Monash. He avoided outright criticism of the doctrine but he did see it as being a "temporary expedient" due for change. He did not indicate the direction of the change.

He mentioned the case of the iron ore deal between South Africa and Japan. Before the transaction, Japanese were classed as black along with the Chinese. South Africa obtained very good terms but Japan emerged white from the negotiations. China is still black. Thus Apartheid may mean not only the colour of a man's skin but also the colour of his money.

BIAS: The readiness of South Africa to include Bantus in their Olympic team shows much the same thing.

BUNDU: Yes. This is why the Union supports the stand of the black African states. If South Africa had been allowed to send a mixed team to the Games, black athletes would have had to assume their old status the minute they returned to the country. It would not have been a South African team.

BIAS: Was the White Australia Policy discussed at the conference?

BUNDU: Not publicly. We regard this as a domestic issue and therefore we are not in a position to comment on it.

BIAS: I was just getting on to that. Have any African students been pilloried for commenting on domestic issues — as an Asian student was recently, for taking part in a Vietnam demonstration?

BUNDU: Not to my knowledge. There are only about 100 African students in Australia which makes

things easier.

BIAS: Have any African students clashed with Immigration — by trying to stay here, for instance.

BUNDU: You see, there is this intense nationalism. Every African student feels a duty towards his home country and goes back.

BIAS: Do you know if any Commonwealth departments are keeping an eye on African students?

BUNDU: I don't know and frankly I wouldn't like to know. Why should they — what good would it do?

BIAS: Obviously Union members are a fairly elite group as far as Africans as a whole are concerned. They are well off and highly educated. Do they see themselves as potential politicians?

BUNDU: Let me put it this way. We come out here to prepare ourselves for professional careers but if a fool takes over, we won't stand by and look.

BIAS: No doubt you are aware of Communist China's policy of taking black Africans to China, training them in guerilla warfare, and sending them back home to take part in insurgency movements. Did the conference discuss this?

BUNDU: We didn't discuss the Chinese policy in detail but the Union pays lip service to it. We will definitely support anything which will help unliberated parts of Africa.

BIAS: Liberate Africa from who?

BUNDU: Well ... European imperialism, economic exploitation and political domination.

## BIAS LOOKS AT A PHONEY PROTEST

Bias went to the P.M.s Lodge in search of a story regarding the new conscription legislation and its effect on civil liberties, but was soon enlightened. This issue proved to be an addition to a long agenda to protest including anti-Vietnam involvement, pro NLF involvement, Communism (anti and pro), even National Socialism.

The tragedy of this demo lay in the fact that it forgot that the bill now before Parliament provides ample grounds for concern in itself. In the first place, personal files on students will no longer be the preserve of University staff only — they'll be the happy hunting ground of a whole tribe of Class One yokels.

Furthermore, the "pimping" clauses of the bill give the law incredibly wide powers over individual freedoms. Worse still, the current legislation is part of a trend. The police have always had files on agitators, but nowadays we have security spies on and off campus, and politicians can use their reports to abuse your relatives. Some South Australian academics recently suggested that we would be safer at night if there was a national hookup of computers to safeguard our criminal records — press a button to find out that Johnny wears a red tie to the Coonabarabran Christian Fellowship. Sir Wilfred Kent Hughes recently proposed that the Postmaster-General ought to "suggest" to the ABC that programmes criticising national assets such as Anzac Day are offensive.

Despite all this, the majority of the demonstrators were simply not interested in the implications of the bill. The demo was a chance to get national publicity for their particular Pavlovian response to politics. Worst offenders were the emulators of the American New Left movement. Admittedly, they variegated the grey flannel scenery in their hip trappings — NLF flags, Jim McGuinn sunglasses, the latest in leather-ware etc. Fair enough, but the image-building overshadowed the issues. Civil liberties are apparently too mundane for protest — "the real reason for this demonstration is the Vietnam War!" One of them shouted.

Placards had captions like "Free O'Connell - Prisoner of Conscience" or "Monash Labour Club". About the only relevant poster there was the "Bury Bury MP" efforts, apparently sported by a security stooge.

Onlookers hoping for a riot were disappointed because the police outmanoeuvred activists in almost every department. For example, they have heeded taunts that police were often the main attraction at demos — a busload of them hid in nearby Grey Street. Frankly, in sorry contrast to the activists their preparations must have been superb. They made one or two venal slips of course. For instance, there was the cop haranguing the large black Labrador: "Go on boy! Get yourself some meat!" And there were the usual offensive goons clicking at anything not wearing a uniform. Bias has his placard for future demos planned already — "Attention Security Freaks: My Left Profile Is Best".

The demo reached its pathetic anticlimax when people sat on the road and held up a few Mr and Mrs Ever-



ages on their way to the footy. Big deal.

All things considered, just about any other style of protest would have been preferable. The organisers should have known that standing around waiting for the Deakin masses to rise is a futile activity and that some "Whitlamite freaks" — notably Whitlam himself — have made some damn good speeches

on the new legislation. Why weren't they invited to speak?

Finally, Bias looks forward to the day that the government "in the interests of national security", — gets around to banning "Blowin' in the Wind", "We Shall Overcome", and sitting down on wet roads. Demos have come to a pretty pass when intelligent comment is left to the security gooks.





## \* Give me liberty....

Most people today would agree that where an overwhelming majority of the people of a country are denied self-government and are governed by an oppressive foreign government or indigenous clique, the people have a right to revolt and establish their own democratic government. To many of those who accept this theory of revolution the right to defy authority ends with the establishment of some kind of majority rule government. It seems to them a self evident truth that it is the duty of every citizen in what commonly pass for democracies to defend the State, obey the laws, and maintain the stability of the society. These views represent an unfortunate failure by these people to understand the foundation of democratic societies and the shortcomings of government by the majority.

Why there is government at all and not an anarchy is not commonly questioned these days. In a democratic society the answer is simply that government is a form of collective action to meet collective needs. Collective needs are those which would be satisfied only partially, if at all, by the action of individuals acting independently. This happens because the needs are such, that satisfying the needs of one person, to a large extent automatically satisfies the needs of many others without extra cost. Together, all those whose needs are satisfied would be prepared to meet the total cost by an arrangement where each pays part of the cost, where as an individual may find the total cost too great for him alone to bear. Examples of satisfying collective needs are spending money on defence, providing a minimal level of education for all, and, on a smaller scale, providing such services as fire brigades and town planning.

In this concept of government everyone gains and none lose. It is empirically superior to anarchy. Clearly, however, it is a type of government which would be expensive in itself to achieve. Not everyone attaches a positive value to defence spending or some of the 'collective' needs. Clearly collective does not mean unanimous. To ensure no-one is worse off under the system of government, a voting rule specifying unanimous approval by the members of the society would have to apply to every measure undertaken in the process of government. The cost of such a voting rule even in terms of supplying all relevant information to all voters would be prohibitive. There are also endless problems of bargaining by recalcitrant voters claiming that they would not approve a measure unless paid exorbitant 'compensation', even when they have in fact benefitted by the measure.

Clearly also, however, these costs diminish as the voting rule changes from the unanimous approval to say 75% approval, and is least at bare majority approval. The cost also lessens as the system of voting becomes less direct and representative government is adopted, where voters express their approval on 'package' measures at widely separated intervals of time and only via a process of voting for a smaller body of decision makers who then represent them.

With these successive dilutions of the unanimous approval voting rule, other costs rise. These are the costs arising from the inherent fact that government means power and power can be used by those who hold it against those who do not hold it. The less stringent the voting rule the more capable, and hence the more likely are the holders of power to use that power not only to satisfy collective needs but also to improve their own positions at the expense of the non-holders of power. In a fundamental sense this likelihood of abuse of power

is a cost of all society since it gradually breaks down the illusion of internal security for any member of society.

The development of democracies can be seen in retrospect as an attempt, mostly not at a conscious level, to minimise overall cost of government and hence maximise overall benefits.

This is still an evolving process, but the directions of the development can be seen. Representative government and simple majority voting are the staple features of most democracies, reflecting the desire to minimise communication and bargaining costs. There are numerous qualifications added to these, however. Many democracies have written Constitutions, or deeply respected 'unwritten' constitutions, which limit government power in several directions to reduce tendencies for the majority to exploit the minority. On some governmental measures referenda may be required. In some stages of passing government measure, majorities higher than 50% are required, for example it is common for a two thirds majority to be necessary to close a debate in some legislatures. A legislature comprising two houses elected on different bases by stratifying the electorate in different ways, where each has veto powers, is also common.

Over and above all these, concepts of human rights and freedoms, and of equality have become widely accepted within societies, while some have been framed in the Constitutions mentioned earlier. While many of these concepts are held, and validly so on religious grounds or ethical grounds as embodying absolute truths; from the point of view of a secular society, which is what is relevant here, these concepts can be regarded as simply rationalisations of desires to reduce abuse of authority. The commonly accepted freedoms are formal elaborations of more elemental desires of individuals to be allowed to do anything which are not harmful to other people. In a world in which many actions are both beneficial to the doer but to some extent harmful to others, a corresponding desire of the doer is not to be treated worse by others than they are by him, and in any case, to keep infringement of everyone's personal welfare to a minimum.

Notions of equality are also largely formal arrangements for channelling what would otherwise amount to more costly and perhaps more destructive conflicts between members of a society. Such notions of equality often seem to conflict with notions of rights, but they represent agreement on a social frame of reference from which abuses of rights are to be judged.

It should by now be quite clear that democratic societies with their voting rules and laws are not in themselves the absolute embodiment of all that is good and pure in life. They present opportunities for abuse of power and if abuse is carried too far the supposedly stable democracy is revealed for what it is; nothing more than a balance of forces prepared to work together for collective benefits

provided this does not cause a drastic change in the pattern of welfare. An individual weighs the benefit he gains from belonging to a democratic society against the cost of any discrimination it exerts against him and decides whether to support the society or not.

If a minority is oppressed by the majority of the extent that it feels there is a net loss to it in belonging to the society it may cease to respect the society and rebel against society's standards and laws until the balance is restored. This then, if anyone cares to so call it, is the right of minorities to rebel against majority oppression.

Rebellion does not imply some sort of armed insurrection. There will be different degrees of rebellion depending on the degree of oppression being experienced by the minority. Four stages can be distinguished for simplicity.

The first is the demonstration. This is intended to convey to the oppressive majority the depth of feeling by the minority about the oppression and their determination to see something done about it. Sometimes this and other methods have the opposite effects to what is intended and the possibility of this has to be considered by the minority. The next three stages are designed to impose and increasing cost on the majority as the price to be paid for oppression.

The Second stage is obstruction. This is exemplified by various forms of sit-in and disruption of the normal functions of society. Strikes by workers employed by public authorities are often of this nature.

The third stage is destruction. Vandalism and looting are fairly characteristic. This introduces a sharp rise in cost to the majority particularly if the normal forces of law and order become inadequate to cope with the minority.

The fourth and final stage is violence. Rarely would anyone expect this stage to be reached by the minority of its own volition, because oppression is rarely likely to be despised so much, but it may be precipitated by some foolish over-reaction on the part of the majority who use it first. This stage is the prelude to anarchy if naked forces on one side or the other does not first triumph. The author does not hold with violence in any foreseeable circumstance, but nevertheless recognises that as a matter of experience it has occurred.

An examination of some recent and continuing minority protests as examples of the stage of rebellion is illuminating. Most student protest all round the world has not developed beyond the demonstration stage, either because it was successful at this state or the cause was not felt momentous enough to warrant advancing a stage, or the minority had even found that they could convert their cause into a majority cause by changing the opinions of others. There is obviously no point in entering a stage which is designed to provide evidence of minority power if the means of communication available are adequate to achieve the desired goal.

At Columbia University in New York a minority within a student minority recently occupied a few campus buildings to protest a number of issues which, to the students concerned, represented oppression of minorities by authorities. One of them was the usual university administration aloofness issue, another was the university's encroachment on residential negro areas.

Obstruction was met with police violence after a few days and the min-

ority rapidly gained support from the other students. Further obstructionist activity has occurred as well as vandalism.

The causes of student unrest in West Germany are more apparent. Normal channels for political opposition have shrunk rapidly. Communication with the public via the press is dominated by a government-leaning reactionary newspaper group - the Springer group, which has intolerantly opposed student protest. The frustrated students attempted to obstruct the distribution of newspapers from one of the Springer's plants and there were clashes with the police. This invariably boosts the students' cause and did so for the German students.

The black power movement in the United States has become increasingly the avenue for protest by the negro minority. At first non-violent protests and demonstrations followed by sit-ins and various forms of obstruction resulted in alleviation of political injustice for the negro, but left the negro with a sense of economic injustice. A large proportion of the negro population now seems to be saying, in engaging in looting, arson, vandalism and other forms of destruction, that if white America is not prepared to pay the cost of granting the negro economic justice, white America will pay a higher price in other ways. Whether one condones these or not, at least they can be understood.

In France students protest mainly about the low quality of education. A demonstration that developed into the obstruction stage was quickly turned by the police into a full scale riot. The savagery of the police action roused a large section of the population to support the students and the student success in gaining promises of reform emboldened others to seek government concession. The result is well known.

This will depend on whether they feel personally oppressed, and to what extent, and on the extent to which they adopt other minority causes as their own.

For some time flags signifying anarchy flew in the student quarter. This can be interpreted as indicating that student dissatisfaction with the way society was treating them was so great that they preferred anarchy to the government of the day. France, regarded as a stable democracy for many years, was revealed as an unstable coalition of divergent interests.

At this stage there is a temptation to pontificate on the reasons for the worldwide spate of student protest, but it will be resisted because this has been exhaustively covered in numerous articles in other magazines and newspapers. One point needs to be made however. This is that any suggestion that the participants in these protests are dupes of the Communists

Woroni, 6th June, 1968

is ridiculous. These suggestions have usually only been made in places where there is still a 'red scare' syndrome prevalent. It is hardly surprising that protests of almost any kind that are not overtly right wing will be patronised by some Communists, often with the naive notion that they can take over the cause. The greater part of the protestors take part for reasons not even remotely connected with fostering communism. It is also true that some of the protestors take part because they are maladjusted and protest for the sake of protesting. The point to be borne in mind is that the average protest involves people who, on that particular issue, are of a common mind, and for the most part know precisely why they are taking part. Given another issue, they could all differ widely. Guilt by association seems not to have gone out of fashion this last 2,000 years.

There is something to be gained in analysing the relationship between students and society in Australia. Students form a much smaller proportion of the population in Australia than they do in the United States. There is conversely a much greater degree of public intolerance towards University students in Australia than in the U.S. This intolerance is marked by the prevalence of double standards. Thus a member of the public regards favourably any student he knows personally as, say, the son or daughter of a friend; but regards unfavourably University students in general. The intolerance, often verging on hatred, is an irrational thing. Perhaps the public needs scapegoats to despise and abuse, and students are a convenient, because powerless, target. The spite seems to reflect a compound of jealousy and fear and the people who display this spite seem incapable of sufficient introspection to understand why they are spiteful.

This intolerance may in time come to be reflected in the amount the Government is willing to spend on tertiary education and the degree it wishes to control the Universities. The initial scope of the current Conscriptio legislation seemed to reflect a deeply disturbing government attitude towards university students as such and as part of an age group.

The nature of Australian society provides ample opportunities for student concern. Parliamentary opposition is defunct and society's tastes and values are moulded more and more by fewer and fewer people. The press in Australia often seems to be playing a tune that is just so many variations on the same theme. Australia's treatment of the aborigines is almost enough to make them want to apply for visas to South Africa. The list is endless. The question is whether students will take any causes up seriously enough to move beyond the demonstration stage they have at present reached.

The new S.R.C. brings with it a new composition of its standing committees. This is perhaps an opportune time to say something about them and their relevance to students

Since last year these committees have become an integral part of the running of the S.R.C. They comprise a Chairman and several other members of the Council.

The committees should meet at least once during the period between the fortnightly S.R.C. meetings. To the S.R.C. meetings the Chairman bring reports and recommendations from their committees which are debated around a motion and accepted, rejected or referred to the committee for further consideration. A similar concept applies so that the S.R.C. in general can pass a particular matter on to a committee for investigation.

If the system of student representation is to be effective it becomes apparent, therefore, that it is through

the committees that action is best initiated. There is of course nothing to prevent a student attending S.R.C. meetings and having his views expressed by a representative, but in theory the committee Chairman should be the experts in their respective fields.

The function of the S.R.C. is to represent students. It is for the use of students. Students failure to use past S.R.C.s has been to a great degree responsible for the tendency of those S.R.C.s to sink into all manner of irrelevancies.

If the proverbial average student has neither the time nor the inclination to take part in student affairs he should at least protect his own interests by watching closely those who purport to.



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# SNOW 68



## THE ANU SKI CLUB AND YOU

1968 promises to be a most successful year for the Ski Club providing the snow continues in its present promising vein. The number of students who have shown an interest in the club has greatly increased and the enthusiasm of the club's members is a refreshing change from the apathy of previous years. It is hoped that this enthusiasm prevails. The year's plans for the ski club.....

Ski club activities in the past have included bus trips, club championships, turns and Intersvarsity skiing. Bus trips are organized by the club, leaving the individual with practically no arranging to do at all. A member wanting to go skiing for the day can book a seat and at the same time leave measurement for ski boot and stock size in the Sports Union office with Charles Alexander.

This year we hope to add professional lessons for beginners as a part of the daily bus trips. These will be partly or fully paid for by the club. Another interesting outing planned this year is a day trip up on to the main range with "Mike's Monster", a snow-cat which opens up a whole new range of virgin slopes for those wanting really exhilarating skiing. This unique vehicle can also carry passengers inside, as well as towing skiers behind, enabling non skiers or beginners a chance to see the most serenely beautiful snowfields in Australia.

Langlaufing is a sport growing in popularity in Australia. The club has skis and shoes for this exciting type of skiing if anyone is interested in it. There are still langlauf berths to be filled in the I.V. ski team, so if anyone thinks they should

like to try it, contact Charles Alexander or any of the committee members of the club. This is a very cheap way to ski, as well as being very beneficial to health, and it is recommended for those who like to get away from the crowds.

Finance is always of primary consideration to the club. In this matter we are entirely dependent on you. At the committee meeting on April 1, turns and raffles were mentioned, the former a rather doubtful way, the latter a more distasteful method of raising money. If you have any suggestions please let a committee member have the benefit of your inspiration. The success of such fund raising ventures will determine the financial help the club can give you - in other words it is up to you once we organize these things.

The Ski Club hut is yet to become a reality. The plans have been completed and there is only a legal hitch that has prevented it being built this season. The hut will be at Thredbo naturally and should be ready for use next year.

There will be a general meeting of the club at a date yet to be decided, when we are having the first of what we hope will be a series of skiing films. We hope that interested students will consider what has been said here and come forth with criticisms and further suggestions.

Membership enquiries should be directed to the Sports Union Office or any one of the committee members below: Hamish Mackay, Brendon Moore, Murray Cobban, Simon Lucas, Michael Nekuapil, Edie Young, Phil Wheeler, Linda Parris, Cherie Wastell

## INTERVARSITY SKIING

Competition skiing between Universities is an integral part of the activities of University ski clubs. The ANU's part in this sport in the past has won praise for a team of stayers.

In 1967, the ANU made a very good showing at the intersvarsity meet held at Perisher Valley. Angy Bors won the women's combined Alpine trophy, with two very good finishes, in second place in both the slalom and giant slalom. The men's team did very well to finish fifth in the combined overall total, with the women's team in second place in their division. ANU finished fourth in the combined Universities point score - a creditable performance.

The standard of skiing at intersvarsity is yearly improving. Last year competitors from German, United States, Japanese and New Zealand universities participated.

With the assistance of Qantas, Ampol and Perisher Ski School, these competitors were flown to Australia, and their presence certainly was eye-opening for Australian students.

This year, the ANU Ski Club, together with Monash is organising Inter-varsity. Qantas is once more co-operating in importing overseas talent. The championships, to be held this year at Mt. Buller,

in Victoria, will be held during the August vacation.

ANU this year boasts a team of skiers of unusually high standard. With Freshmen Mark Dudzinski and Michael Nekuapil, together with the Ski 'heavies', Charles Alexander, Steve Warm, Hamish Mackay, and Brendon Moore, make up a formidable array. Unfortunately this year Angy Bors is no longer with us, but the women's team should prove themselves once again. An interesting sideline to student endeavour at intersvarsity is of course, the off-snow activity. As with any other type of intersvarsity, social fun and games is important in rounding off a week's sport. The ANU has always excelled itself in this sphere, and this year, being in charge of such activity, should once more achieve its rewards. Among other things, the social part of intersvarsity has its rewards. Most notable among these is the now famous 'Bed-warmers Trophy', awarded annually to the best female performer. A 'Spastics' trophy is also to be won.

Organization for intersvarsity this year is well under way in the capable hands of Charles Alexander. But there is always a need for further support, in many different forms. Anyone interested may contact either Charles, or Hamish Mackay, or even Brendon Moore. Your help will also be called upon in financial terms by buying the odd raffle ticket, which raffle offers superlative prizes.

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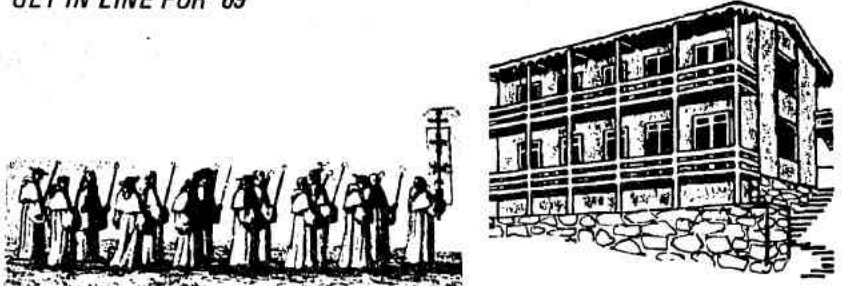
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## THINK

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Tyrola Lodge



# THE GREAT



This weekend marks the opening of the 1968 Ski Season. Snowfever once again grips the land...

The article below deals with some of the developments in the Australian snowfields of New South Wales.

Snow bunnies, tin tubes, Austrian Ski instructors - the Barry Humphries image of the snowfields is well enough known. This weekend, thousands will make the pilgrimage to the sacred mountain retreats, to worship in a thousand different ways, the Great God Snow. Their ritual and celebrations will be followed by many thousands more devotees during the remainder of the winter months.

Fun-seekers from all over Australia will "hit the slopes"; in most cases trying in vain to beat or bend the laws of gravity. King Skiing (sometimes pronounced "she-ing") once more reigns supreme.

We in Canberra occupy a unique position. Only two and a half hours drive to the south west lies a range of mountains known to most Australians as the "Snowy Mountains" - Australia's Alps.

No visitor to the mountains in the summer could fail to be filled with wonder and a unique sense of freedom as they gaze out from Mt Kosciusko over the vast sweep of main range, lying across the border of two States - N.S.W. and Victoria. In winter, these same mountains take on a new meaning - strong, silent, compelling.

Increasing numbers of Australians find these mountains in the winter time (a wilderness of white) afford their enjoyment and wonders, both natural and man-made. What is it that draws them to Australia's newest (and oldest) Winter Playground?

In 1944 the Kosciusko State Park Trust was established to administer and develop for public enjoyment, the New South Wales portion of the Snowy Mountains.

In 1966, a master plan for Park use was formulated, and in 1967 the area became part of Kosciusko National Park. The basic concepts of the Park's administration, according to the Minister for Lands and Mines in N.S.W. the Hon. T.L. Lewis M.L.A. were "use and preservation".

To fulfil one of the Trust's fundamental aims, the encouragement of ... "the greatest public enjoyment of the Park's recreational values, without significantly impairing those values", the Park has been divided into six zones. The category into which ski resorts fit is known as "Development Areas" - in the hands of private enterprise. The exploitation of the snowfields now means Business - Big Business.

An overall picture of development to date shows that more than \$20 million has been spent in improving and expanding the major ski resorts, which are operated by four major developers. This does not include the large number of ski clubs scattered throughout the area, of which more will be said below. Overnight accommodation is now available for more than 4,000 persons (in 1958, by comparison, there were only 250 beds in the area).

The major developers, of course, operate in Thredbo and Perisher Valley, with smaller operations by different companies in Kosciusko Chalet and Smiggin Holes. The Company behind the Thredbo development is the Lend Lease Corporation, through its subsidiary, Kosciusko Thredbo Ltd., and it has an effective 95-year control of the area. Publishers Holdings Ltd., through its subsidiary Perisher Valley Hotels, holds a 45-year lease over the transport and hotels at Perisher.

The man behind the little Dutch Castle, the emblem of Lend Lease, which is to be found on the door handles of the Monaro Mall, and in unobtrusive places in Roselands and Australia Square, looms very large in real life. He is Mr G.J. Dusseldorp, "Mr Big" of the snowfields who has a direct interest in the running of his little snow enterprise. The top man in Perisher, also directly concerned with the running of the area is Mr K.G. Murray. Both these men spend a considerable amount of time personally supervising their snow interest, and both have considerable experience with skiers and ski resorts; Both are learning fast from their mistakes.

Thredbo has clearly outpaced the other resorts to date in its expansion. In the past two years, extensive alterations to the hotel in Thredbo, have produced a hotel of extremely high standard (and price), and \$4 m. has been well-spent on installing a new chairlift - Thredbo's third, and three new T-Bars.



Thredbo now boasts approximately 21 miles of ski trails, including the only internationally recognized run in Australia, together with a large area which has just been opened up for beginners. Uphill transport in Thredbo now has a total capacity of 4,600 people per hour, and the village itself has almost 2,000 beds.

Perisher's boast has always been that it is actually in the snow most of the season, but one cannot but feel it is falling behind in development when compared with Thredbo. 13 T-Bars and one chairlift provided uphill transport for nearly 7,000 people per hour, but over a shorter distance. No big development has taken place in Perisher for several years, and there seem to be few plans for further expansion.

The "in-snow" appeal of Perisher over Thredbo may disappear in a couple of years should the new village planned to be built by Lend Lease, above the snowline on Merritt's Spur come off. Perisher's attractiveness as a beginners' paradise may be waning too, with Thredbo's new chairlift and associated beginner's slopes. Thredbo also has the big advantage of its all year round accessibility, "the drive-in and park village", whilst skiing in Perisher involves oversnow transport - costly, since Ansett has the franchise - and parking at Sawpit Creek, almost ten miles away.

Lend Lease's Thredbo venture is based on its occupation of the area under a 45 year lease, with options for renewal for a further 50 years. The company is thus able to take a long term view of its development of the area. Its big capital investment now, should reap rich rewards in the future; by the end of the decade, the company believes.

Perisher Valley has been developed on somewhat of an "ad hoc" basis, its original lease of seven-years only recently having been extended to 45 years. The company has clearly thus aimed at short-term projects, with only a marginal eye to the future. Its big problem now is how to overcome the competition offered by Thredbo development.

A resort which has experienced a speckled history is Kosciusko Chalet. In 1966, the company which operated the Chalet went broke, due mostly to the costly installation of a cross-range chairlift, which proved unsuitable to conditions. The Chalet was bought by Motelier's Ltd. for one-seventh its cost and has been operated by them at a profit for the last two years. The company's policy of 'gradual development' has been most successful, and renovations to the Chalet, carried out over the period now provides first class "in-snow" accommodation.

One of the terms of the lease for the Chalet was provision of a 1,000 bed village at Charlotte's Pass, and this the company is gradually working towards. Rumour has it that the "great clothesline", the Alpine Way Chairlift, not used since 1965, is to be rebuilt and opened at considerable expense. Should this happen, with Motelier's policy of gradualism, a whole new area of excellent ski slopes will be opened up, a move which is clearly necessitated with the increasing number of skiers using the snowfields.

Smiggin Holes is owned and operated by Smiggins - Kosciusko Ltd. The area boasts a first-class hotel, lodges, a large number of T-Bar lifts and a good ski school. Skiing here is excellent for beginners, and since Smiggins is the last accessible area by road in Perisher Valley and so catches a large number of day-trippers, sight-seers and general tourist traffic. Oversnow transport to Perisher and Kosciusko Chalet, operated by Ansett, is stationed here.

But what does all this development mean?

Firstly, of course it means keen competition to attract people to the snowfields. Snow promotion, like snow development now means Big Business. The great game of "Get-the-skier" is hotly contested. "Package deals" are the latest gimmick to get people into the snow country. "6 Days for \$60" (or thereabouts) is the order of the day. "Only \$60 for 6 fun-packed days" read the billboard posters, newspaper advertisements and TV commercials. One company has gone so far as to offer "Christmas in June - the real celebrations in the snow!".

Competition is cut-throat and results in a



# SNOW SHOW

good deal of commercial back-biting. "Come to where the snow is" read the Perisher ads, and back comes Thredbo with "More slopes, more lifts, more room." Night-time entertainment, and apres-ski fun is of course a major source of attraction, with big-beat bands, "live" entertainment etc. in heavy demand. And then there are the Ski Schools - another form of rivalry, with the Austrian instructors very suave, very suntanned, very prominent. Very much part of the art.



This insidious advertising warfare is not only confined to the promotions of partisan developers. Ski-hire firms, ski shops, travel and booking agencies, transport companies all want to cash in on the deal. What in turn, does all this mean?

It means an increasing orientation of the public to thoughts of the snowfields. In sometimes tangible, sometimes imperceptible ways, the snowfields are becoming increasingly associated with the "Australian way of life - the good life". "Snow fever" is rapidly becoming an important facet of the Australian ethos.

Last year 20,000 people visited Thredbo alone. This year the company hopes to encourage 25,000 to visit its snow facilities - a number which may well be exceeded. People today are at least aware of the existence of the snowfields, and a vast majority of the inhabitants of the Eastern States in particular, will at sometime visit "the Snow", be it only to throw the odd snowball, or hurtle face-first down an icy slope on a toboggan.

Increasing numbers of Australians are learning to ski, many on equipment of extraordinarily high standard. Everywhere the slopes are covered with people in various states of standing and sitting, twisting and turning; plunging ever downwards. The number of children learning to ski is very noticeable, and an indication of interest by future generations, whose skiing will be of a high standard.



But private enterprise development means the public must pay for the privilege of using the facilities available, and pay high prices. Even with keen competition amongst the companies the price of skiing in Australia, notably at Thredbo, remains the highest in the world. The old adage "skiing is the rich man's preserve", whilst not perhaps as true as once upon a time, still applies nevertheless. The average person is unable to spend more than a few

days, maybe a week, living in any of the resorts, whilst a vast number could not afford even this.

But the development to date, itself limits the number who can partake of a ski holiday, and those who do so seem willing enough to pay the prices, so it is somewhat of a proverbial vicious circle. Far more development must take place yet before skiing becomes accessible to the common man. The desire may be there, and is certainly being fostered, but the means are not yet available. What, though, of those who are skiing today - the privileged but numerically growing few?

Nothing has been said so far of the large number of skiers who are members of clubs of one kind or another. These represent a considerable proportion of skiers in N.S.W. In the A.C.T. alone, there are four such clubs.

The role of ski clubs, usually made up of genuine skiing enthusiasts, with a proportion of "old-timers" (the men who skied the slopes before the lifts were built), has been very important. Club lodges are an integral part of every ski village in the Snowy Mountains, and Ski club members are usually prominent in village activities.

The activities of ski clubs are many and varied. There are firstly those clubs which are keen promoters of Alpine racing. Inter-club racing is a common endeavour of most of these such organizations. Alpine races include slalom, giant slalom and downhill - fast, skilled and sometimes dangerous activities.

Then there are those true enthusiasts of the open snows, the ski tourers. Their main enjoyment is getting away from the resorts, from the thickly populated ski slopes, to the mountains and ranges beyond. These skiers are unfortunately declining in numbers, as younger skiers seem more bent on the pleasures afforded by the developed ski resorts.

The Australian Alpine Club, founded by Charles Anton in 1950, as the Ski Tourer's Association, has built a number of ski huts all over the Snowy Mountains. Their most notable achievement has been the Lake Albina Lodge, the subject of considerable controversy with the Park Trust. Much, indeed is to be said for the hardy breed of main range skier. It is not until one has experienced the calm and serenity the vastness and silence of the Australian Alps, that one can really appreciate this form of skiing. The awe-inspiring views are at once a triumph and an exhilaration; the result of a personal dual with the elements and natural environment.

Another, and associated activity of some ski clubs is Nordic racing - Langlauffing. This sport is a real test of endurance and strength and is indulged in by a group of devotees whose fitness, if not their sanity, is not to be doubted.

One by-product of club endeavour in the racing field, in combination with the developments in the ski resorts, has been an increase in the standard of Australian ski racing. An increasing number of Australians are attaining a standard of achievement in the skiing field, which puts them on a par with skiers of international standard.

Australia has been well-represented at the World Ski Championships held in Portillo, Chile, in 1966 and in the Ski Olympics held in Grenoble, earlier this year. 19-year-old Malcolm Milne represented Australia at both Portillo and Grenoble and achieved remarkable success and acclaim in the Alpine events. 24-year-old Ross Martin, represented Australia at Grenoble in the Nordics, and has



skied incredibly well in other international Langlauff meets. Both these young Australians are typical of an up and coming generation of skiers, committed to intensive training, who will represent Australia in future Olympics.

The training of devotees is now well established. The Australian Junior Ski School for example exists to train potential junior ski enthusiasts, with a view to having a group of skiers of international racing standard, ready to do battle with the world's best.



Racing in Australia, however, is not confined only to inter-club activity. The recently approved international ski run in Thredbo has been used by visiting skiers from all over the world, and annually skiers from France, Switzerland, Austria, the United States, New Zealand, Canada and Japan contest the Thredbo Cup and other big races throughout the skiing season.

This then, is the story, very briefly, of skiing in New South Wales at present. Many problems face both the big developer and the ski enthusiast, not the least of which is the very dubious nature of the snow itself. This is a big problem, and one which bears strongly on the future of skiing in Australia.

The peak ski season lasts only about 13 weeks, which means the companies must make their profits in a very short period of time. This is one more explanation for high prices. But another associated problem, is the unreliable nature of snowfalls. It is generally believed that snowfalls run on a four-year cycle, that is, every four years should be a "good" year. 1964, for example, saw one of the largest snowfalls in modern ski history, and in fact, too much snow fell.

Last year witnessed one of the worst years on record for too little snow. This year has begun incredibly well, with snowfalls already, ahead of schedule. There is a heavy cover of snow on the mountains, and that has been there since mid-May.

Nothing to date has been said of commercial lodges in the snowfields, and a note here may be relevant. There are a large number of commercially run lodges, in Thredbo, Perisher and Smiggin Holes. They vary in the style of accommodation offered. In Thredbo for example, one may stay at any number of lodges with hotel-style accommodation, with perhaps a more personal atmosphere, or for those who prefer independence, there are apart-

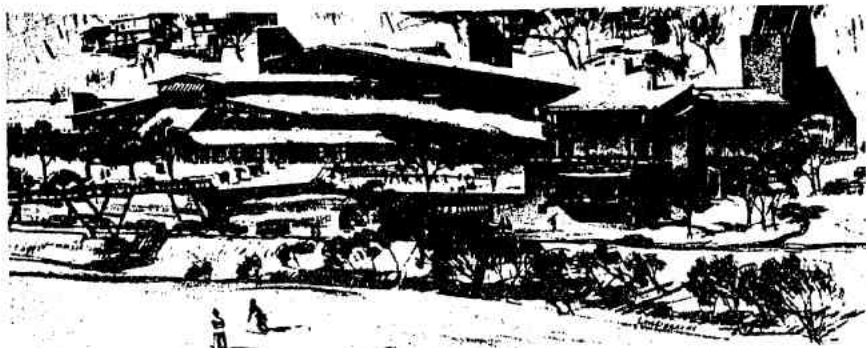
ment-style lodges - self contained units which may be rented on a weekly or weekend basis at moderate prices.

There has been a slowing down in the number of commercial lodges built in the last year or two, and few enquiries for new leases are being made in Thredbo. The commercial lodge is not a way to "get rich quick", but most proprietors, with careful management, seem to do reasonably well. Perhaps new scope for commercial lodges will present itself if the Alpine Way chairlift is re-constructed.

Perhaps the biggest problem to be overcome by both lodge owners, and the companies, is how to use the rest of the year, outside ski seasons. Monstrous promotion is under way to sell Thredbo as a summer attraction, and as a convention centre. Summer promotion of course, is one method of off-setting losses made because of the short winter period.

In an article of this nature, only a very general outline of the "Ski Scene" in New South Wales has been possible, but it is hoped that it will at least in part, be of general interest. The Ski business continues to snow-ball, of this there is little doubt, so why not jump on the band wagon and head for the hills?

CLIVE SCOLLY







## NIGHT-SHADE

Night life in the Thredbo snowfields starts when the skier leaves the slopes after a strenuous day's exercise, and finishes when the apres-skier finally drops off to sleep after a strenuous night's entertainment. The first frequented haunt of the serious night owl comes after the chairlift finally freezes up and the frozen victim of the Snowy Mountains weather thaws out in the popular Copper Kettle sipping a mug of steaming gluvein with soggy feet up against a roaring log fire. The pulsating beat of one of the grooviest groups in Australia as a musical background to your much-coloured reports of your day's adventures in the snow. When the blood is finally circulating again, after the combined efforts of the warm gluhwein and the open fire, the weary skier wends his way back to his lodge for a pre-dinner drink before hitting one of Thredbo's nationally acclaimed living places.

For that seasonal snow romance a couple seeking an intimate atmosphere could dine at the.....stable, to enjoy a delicious shaslik offset by a numbing bill or go to Alpenhorn for a savoury cheese fondue followed by an exotically rich chocalte rhulage. If you yearn for a real Austrian appel streudel then visit Sasha's Lodge where Karel and Sasha will extend to you a warm welcome and the best appel streudel this side of Kiandra.

For a shiskabob fanatic there is no better place than the Silver Brumby, which is also renowned for its lemon souffles which, incidentally, are served up in Pam Hughe's own home spun bowls to a select few. A novel way of spending a Thursday evening in Thredbo is to dine in Karela Restaurant, nestling in the snow about a thousand feet above and fifteen minutes chairlift ride from the village. This is

reached by a romantic moonlit (thats if the moonbeams can penetrate the blizzard) chairlift ride in the cool (i.e: 50 degrees) of the evening.

After dining's done the exciting part of the evening starts, with all the swingers usually congregating in Thredbo's swingiest scene, the Keller. Here the needs of the drinker, dancer and excitement seeker are all amply satisfied by the biggest bar, the beatiest band, and the bubbliest birds in Australia.

Every night, in addition to the usual drinking, dancing and dating routine, there is some extra feature to add to the night-bird's evening excitement. These take the form of beauty contests to pick a Miss Thredbo, who, lucky creature, wins a trip to the Winter Olympic Games; talent quests, in which talent is as rare as good skiing conditions in Perisher; blind date competitions (poor girl); and dances to show one's prowess on the dance floor in the torrid weekly go-go competitions.

Leo's Lodge also provides a wild night's entertainment, featuring the talent of famous Thredbo personality Henry Haig on guitar and some old good vaguely resembling Santa Claus on a clapped-out squeeze box. Absolutely wild! Leo's does in addition to these dynamic draw-cards have a reasonable juke box and sell very good export beer. It has been rumoured that occasionally Maria herself will do a floor show for you if she is in the half-a-dozen-too many stage. If the reveller tires of these action centres, then he can seek organised orgies in the endless rounds of private parties which are the curse of every lodge owner and the joy of every fun lover. These turns are completely informal with all crashers welcome, as long as they bring plenty of booze and preferably plenty of birds.

After apres ski drinks, delicious dinner, and frivolous frolicing, the remainder of the night's entertainment is left to the initiative and resources of the spider, and the amicability and approachability of the fly.

Woroni, 6th June, 1968

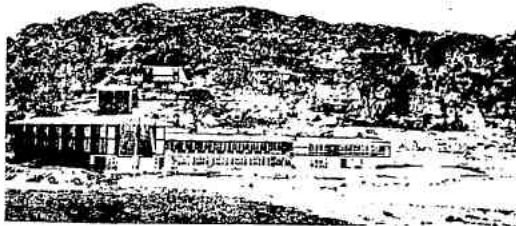


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Venue for the University Women's Hockey Intersarsity this year was Hobart. A.N.U. was well represented by a team of 13 - forwards Edie Young, Di Taylor, Lyn Galson, Barb Livermore, Trish Lewis; half-backs Judy Hunter, Val Robinson, Sue Hall; backs Wendy Craik and Mary Skinner; goalie Jill Thomas and reserves Linda Parris and Helen Frazer. Jane Spence acted as an extremely efficient and popular manager, even though she didn't have complete control over curfews! As indicated by the results below the team proved tough opposition for several Universities. With two wins, a draw and 3 close defeats, ANU handed the 1967 wooden spoon over to Newcastle.

Results in order of play:

- ANU defeated by Q'land 0-4
- ANU defeated by Latrobe 2-3
- ANU defeated Newcastle 5-0
- ANU defeated by Sydney 0-1

ANU defeated New England 3-2  
ANU drew NSW 1-1

The team was captained extremely well by Sue Hall who also played a consistently good game all through the week as right half-back. The forwards combined well towards the end of the week, scoring eleven goals - considering the girls had not played together as a team before their match against Queensland, this is a terrific basis for their competition matches in Canberra this term. The defense played equally as well, especially backs Wendy Craik and Mary Skinner who were worked hard every match and helped fend off all but 12 goals throughout the whole week.

The Tasmania University Women's Hockey Club were tremendous hosts and provided fabulous entertainment all through the week. (The blokes attending basketball and soccer I.V. and an Engineering Symposium in Hobart at the same time as the as the hockey made a valuable contribution to these functions by their presence alone.) Socially the week concluded on Friday evening with the hockey dinner and perhaps somewhat seedily the teams then winged their way homewards on Saturday morning.

# SPORT

## GUNS

I.V. Rifle Shooting was held in Brisbane by the University of Queensland Rifle Club.

Unfortunately the A.N.U. Rifle Club did not compete with a full team, and came 7th out of the 8 Universities represented. The team shot much better than was expected, as four of the seven members had only started shooting last term.

The weather ran the whole gamut of conditions, with changing light, rain and high winds. This made the shooting enjoyable although very difficult, especially over the long ranges.

## BALLS

The A.N.U. Tennis Club entered a number of teams in the A.C.T.L.T.A. inter-club pennant competition conducted over the 1967-68 tennis season.

In the night mixed doubles competition the A.N.U. Club won Division 3 and reached the semi-final in Division 7. It also had a team entered in Division 5 which won a number of matches.

Further teams were entered in the men's doubles competition played during the summer months on a Sunday morning in Divisions 3 and 5B. The A.N.U. team won Division 5B and its Division 3 team only narrowly missed reaching the finals.

Following its success the A.N.U. has entered 6 teams in the mixed doubles competition which is played on Saturday afternoons over the winter months, commencing 15th June. Teams have been nominated to play from Divisions 2 to 6.



## I.V. RULES

This year with I.V. in Brisbane, A N U for the first time played in Division 1 of the competition; with the result that the big difference in standard between ourselves and the teams of the South became evident. This can be seen by our rather dismal failure to win even one game, having lost to Melbourne on the Monday, Adelaide on the Tuesday, and Tasmania on the Wednesday.

However, Monday's performance could be excused on the grounds that we had only been in Brisbane half an hour, after a 19 hour train trip, before playing. On Tuesday we were simply not strong enough, and on Wednesday, although losing by about 12 goals the team played well and in no manner or form disgraced themselves. This then all seems to add up to the fact that as yet, we are not quite ready to be a force in Division One.

The losses however, did not in any way detract from the teams enjoyment of the week so that from the Cocktail Party on the Monday to the Dinner on the Friday, many pleasant hours were spent fondling bottles and ZEBRAS.

Notably absent from this years trip was the teams tendency to animalise and demolish but this can probably be put down to a constant state of inebriation. However, Dick Miller did win on points, his fight with the authorities at the Dinner and Parling Pigdons found a new hero in some racing writer who hands out hot tips. Thus we lost all our games; drank to excess but thoroughly enjoyed it all and are looking to '69 and Adelaide.

## OARS

A.N.U. participation at Intersarsity held in Perth was unfortunate in that the University V111 failed to get a place in either the rowing or the drinking.

The lack of other University crews in Canberra meant that the University had to do all its training against the clock. Chris May, coach of the V111, in an attempt to set a goal for the crew used course records for the 2 Mile distance, a gamble that could be assured of 90% chance of success. However the standard of rowing among all crews had so improved that the plan failed. Every crew with the exception of ANU broke the course record in the heats, Adelaide rowing the course in 9.54 as against the old record of 10.20.

The crew was further dogged by bad luck when the boat that should have been available the day the crew arrived did not appear until the day before the heats. As a result three valuable days of training were virtually wasted.

Being relegated to the losers final as a result of the heats the V111 was drawn against Monash and NSW. A tolerable performance by the crew placed them last in that race by 4 lengths from Monash and NSW.

The finals saw the favourites, Adelaide, go down to Melbourne with Sydney third, and W.A. fourth. The finals were rowed in slower conditions than the heats, Melbourne winning in a time of 10.55 but giving a brilliant display of rowing against the more experienced Adelaide crew.

The crew's defeat, reminiscent of their performance throughout the year, illustrated the need for future crews to get as much experience in racing as possible. This year's eight unlike crews from all other universities was sadly deficient in oarsmen of long standing, giving the coach an uphill battle from the first, a battle that he never really won. The introduction of a winter rowing season in Canberra may help overcome this problem.

The Crew was unfortunate enough to lose the "stop ssp" trophy for sculling. Drawn against Sydney in the second round the crew was eliminated, Adelaide winning the trophy after a considerable number of re-rows.

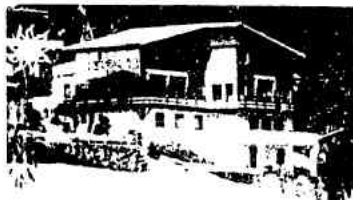
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Revue at ANU has become as much an annual tradition as Bush Week. Even in years when dramatic activity has not been particularly vibrant, theatre patrons have always been assured of a great theatrical feast in the revue. It has an established downtown clientele and is one of the few university productions that can entice an audience into Childers St. Hall.

Revue has established its reputation principally through the production work of Anne Godfrey-Smith who, together with Jon Stephens, is again producing this year's revue. Anne has built up a reliable production team which has ensured the success of each revue, as well as encouraging new talent. ANU Revue is one of the, if not THE, most successful revues in Australian universities both theatrically and financially and has improved in leaps and bounds over the years.

The major contributing factor is its originality. All the scripts are locally written or adapted and all the music especially composed by Martin Ward. This year Martin is joined by John Ward and Paul Thom. This year's Revue possesses the largest revue orchestra in Australia of twenty players. Childers St. Hall which has its limitations as a theatre is ideally suited for revue and its staging and presentation are high standard.

The 1968 Revue, EXCUSE ME, YOUR FOOT'S IN MY CELLO!!, opening in Childers St Hall on June 13, 14, 15, 16, and 21, 22, 23, takes a slight turn away from its traditional pattern. In the past the accent has been on dialogue scripts and songs with no general theme to the revue. This year, the emphasis is on music, dancing and mime and thus on visual humour and fast moving duologues and monologues. It is being billed as 'an exercise in orchestral, Balletic and satirical humour' and this adequately describes the emphasis of the Revue and the importance of music.

Scripts are bracketed in themes such as 'Australian politics', 'What ever happened to Britain' or 'University administrivia' in an attempt to better press home a point. Some old favourites such as the 'Hello, a little cloud' men are back with more home spun philosophy. The ballets, which were the highlight of last years Revue are again choreographed by Glynn Braddy whose exciting grasp of the spectacular and the pathetic will be seen in DELINIATION, an ultra - violet mystery ballet, MELODRAMA, and another clown ballet.

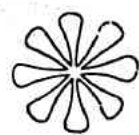
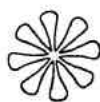
Musically the Revue ranges from the Hoffnung - like Opening and Closing, the parodies of John Ward, through frenetic ostinatos and serial music to the original witticisms of Paul Thom's songs and the big production numbers of Russian Cossacks, Captain Catholic and the beautiful Aimi MacDonald. As well as writing much of the music, Martin Ward is also the Musical Director and orchestrator.

Ross Henty's set takes advantage of the black stage area, and the set is basic in design for simple and effective staging. It employs back projection for the first time to add another visual dimension to scripts. Costumes also are basic black and white. Changes of character are accomplished by a change of hat or coat. Half masks will be used to suggest a caricature of famous people or a nondescript entity. Props will be minimal or exaggerated, enlisting the aid of the audience's imagination.

In time for the Revue opening, extensions to Childers St. will be complete. The Hall has undergone a complete facelift since the beginning of the year with considerable extensions to the backstage area, provision of dressing room and storage facilities, a lighting box at the rear of the Hall and raked seating which makes the Hall more comfortable from both the actors and audience point of view.

The cast, with one or two exceptions, are all newcomers to ANU Revues, and the revue is working with a smaller cast than usual of only ten people. This varied and talented cast together with the scripts of Anne Godfrey-Smith, Bill Godfrey-Smith, Jon Stephens and Jonathan Swift promise to make this a most facinating and hilarious evening. Because of the large stage area, seating is limited. Students are urged to book early at the Union Shop where bookings open June 4th.

REVUE 68



# EXCUSE ME, YOUR FOOT'S IN MY CELLO!

an exercise in orchestral, balletic and satirical humour.....



PRODUCED BY ANNE GODFREY-SMITH  
JON STEPHENS'



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# REVIEWS



## INDIAN MUSIC

Recently Indian music or rather a very small fraction of Indian music, has made a sudden entry into the pop scene. The very suddenness of the 'discovery' of a form of musical expression radically different from Western forms has a number of implications. One of them is that people with absolutely no understanding whatever of the structure and intention of this musical style find themselves instantly attached to it. The result is, inevitably, a very superficial appreciation, and correspondingly, a superficial use of pseudo-Indian gimmicks in pop music.

So it is worthwhile, if one wants to know something about Indian music, to approach it head-on and not through its increasing popular perversions. The Banerjee performance provided an opportunity for this. Since the reviewer is one of the many who understand very little of Indian musical tradition, he approached it from the point of view of someone interested primarily in jazz.

Watching a live performance of Indian classical music I was struck by the certain parallels, points of similarity between it and the freer forms of jazz. Three things stood out - the difference of 'logically' worked-out improvisation, and the crucial role of rapport between the performers in determining the direction the music takes.

Recorded Indian music is music subjected to an external consideration which distorts it. That consideration is time. For a recording, the musician must observe fairly strict time limits - the result is a truncated piece of work, for last Wednesday's live performance showed that one piece (a raga or tala) can last an hour or more. Artificial condensation restricts the variety and depth of the elaboration of the piece.

This elaboration is a point of contact with jazz just as a raga is apparently constructed of a 'theme' which is then elaborated upon by various means (changes in tempo, embellishment, counterpoint, simple rearrangement etc) so is a modern jazz piece constructed of the same elements. Improvisation is the term used in jazz, emphasising the contrast with classical, formally-constructed, 'written out' music. The term is not needed for Indian music, since this musical freedom is an integral part of the structure of the Indian tradition. The raga or tala simply does not exist as a 'written-out' piece of music - it is simply the basic theme and its performance relies wholly for its final shape upon the ingenuity of the performer and the capability of his instrument.

Another point of similarity follows from this. Given 'improvisation', the degree of rapport (jazz term is 'grooving') shapes the direction of the music. This was particularly evident last Wednesday, where the degree of communication between table and sitar was quite obvious, and the interplay between the two provided some of the more exciting parts of the performance.

In particular, the conclusion of the first raga was marked by a statement-response sequence with the sitar providing the initial statement, and the tabla replying.

This was, of course, only one form of the communication between the two. In jazz terms, the trio really grooved.

Why is the small part of Indian musical tradition represented by Banerjee and Misra so apparently popular? Apart from the novelty, the ability of the music to sustain one's curiosity in the way one piece of music develops in performance must be a contributing factor.

With jazz facing a recurring crisis, perhaps Indian music will play a larger part in serious popular music. The performance of last Wednesday convinces one of the potential of Indian music to contribute.

Some contributions to date:

West Meets East - Yehudi Meuhin and Ravi Shankar EMI.

Indo-Jazz Suit - John Mayer-Joe Harriott Double Quintet. Lansdowne.

Indo-Jazz Fusions - John Mayer-Joe Harriott Double Quintet. Lansdowne.

Recorded Indian Classical Music:

Sound of the Sitar - Ravi Shankar (sitar), Alla Rakha (tabla). Festival.

Sound of the Sacred - Ali Akbar Khan. Festival.  
Duets - Ravi Shankar and Ali Akbar Khan. Festival.

Music of India-Ragas and Talas - Ravi Shankar. HMV.



## MENZIES:

### LAST OF THE QUEEN'S MEN

by Kevin Perkins Rigby Ltd. \$5.50

In the author's note, Kevin Perkins points out "that this is not a political book. It is the story of a man..."; further on, he explains that he has mostly "concentrated on the freshness of personal experience as felt or witnessed through the eyes of other people. Thus...I have tried as far as possible to obtain the 'living stuff' from direct sources". This is perhaps a more honest assessment of his achievements than the press release accompanying the book, which describes it as "an objective probing, provocative and controversial study...." and so on.

I have grave doubts about the ability of a well-trained journalist to be a good biographer. Somehow, it would seem that the two types of writing are incompatible, and on first looking at Mr Perkin's efforts, this would appear to be borne out. At best, this is a "bitty" book, and certainly not a definitive biography of the man whom most

Australians consider to be the greatest Prime Minister of them all. But, perhaps because Mr Perkins is an experienced journalist, this book is very easy to read. It is not a book that has to be ploughed through, concentrating as it does, on the "unofficial" aspects of Menzies' career. Although here too, Mr Perkins has an irritating habit: count the number of sentences that begin "an amusing anecdote is told....", or "a funny episode occurred"; almost like the old melodramas, with cards telling the audience when to laugh, cry, hiss, boo etc.

One of the greatest dangers in writing this type of biography, is that the memories upon which the work is based, can often prove faulty, and in order to safeguard against this, the biographer must check any impressions and/or "facts" as well as he can. This Mr Perkins seems not to have done; the book has many factual mistakes, and highly unlikely reminiscences. These have been enumerated elsewhere, so I shall not list them here. Perhaps the most incredible and unbelievable explanation that Perkins offers in his examination of Menzies, is the reason for the young Menzies' failure to go to the first World War. On page 31 we are told that Menzies had to remain home to sort out "a domestic upset" caused by his sister Isobel's leaving home!! Again, Menzies' conduct in the pig iron episode at Port Kembla at the end of 1938 does not receive critical attention.

Much more interesting is Mr Perkin's account of the "sacking" of Wilfred Kent-Hughes from the Ministry here he puts forward an interesting and plausible explanation for the action; similarly, his theory on the formation of the Liberal Party. In my opinion, the second half of the book is much more interesting than the first.

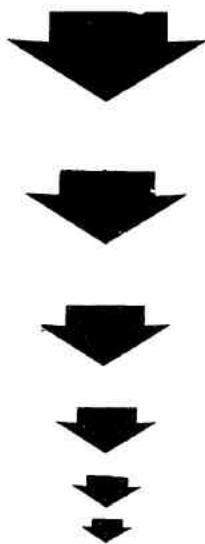
Finally, how does Menzies emerge from this analysis? It appears to me that there are people treated more sympathetically than The Prime Minister: Kent Hughes, McCall, even John Curtin, the wartime Labor Prime Minister! This is a book with no heroes or villains. Certainly the subject of the biography falls into neither category; Mr Perkins constantly stresses that Menzies was the type of man that no-one even knew well. I suspect that Mr Perkins has not provided much more insight into the Prime Minister, and that he remains as baffled as many of Menzies' political colleagues.





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Ron Colman an early casualty in race to Editors' Conference in Melbourne

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15th June - 20th June, 1968

SAT. JUNE 15: Annual Ball -  
"MASQUERADE '68" - novel-  
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3 course dinner - dancing to  
2.00 a.m. etc. - at union.  
Tickets from Lawrence Yap, Bur-  
ton Hall or SRC.  
\$5.50 - financial members  
\$7.00 - others

MON. JUNE 17: Arts & Crafts  
Exhibition - Union, upstairs.  
Time: 12.00 p.m. - 5 p.m. &  
7.00 p.m. - 9.30 p.m.

TUES. JUNE 18: Films: China  
Today - coloured, 1966, 2 parts,  
plus others.  
Arts & Crafts Exhibition -  
Union upstairs.

WED. JUNE 19: Arts & Crafts  
Exhibition - Union upstairs.

THURS. JUNE 20: International  
Food Tasting Night, Union  
upstairs.  
Time: 6.00 p.m. - 7.30 p.m. &  
7.45p.m. - 9.00 p.m.

TUESDAY JUNE 11th

8 p.m.



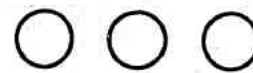
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**CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS OFFICE**

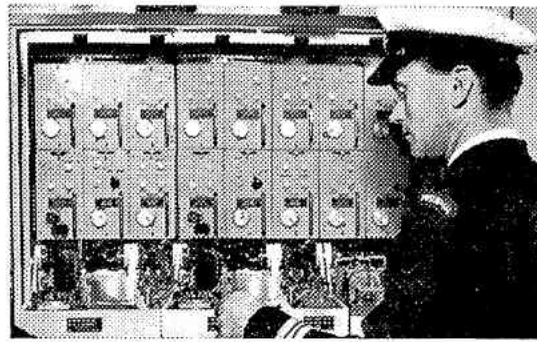
S.J.Rawlings

A general indication is given below of the kinds of students in which the employers are interested. It is wise however, to discuss your choice of interviews with the Careers and Appointments Officer and to consult the Graduate Careers Directory, copies of which will be available to all final year students.

The following employers will be visiting the University during Second Term to interview interested final year and postgraduate students. Appointments may be made at Room 227 of the Copland Building. Preferably appointments should be made a week before the date of the interview.

International Harvester	June 12.	Econs., Law, Science.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	June 13.	Pricipally Econs.
BALM Paints	June 18.	Econs., Law, Science.
I.C.I.A.N.Z.	June 20.	Econs., Law, Science.
National Mutual Insurance Group	June 25.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Price Waterhouse	June 26.	All Grads. interested in Acenting.
Australian Consolidated Inds.	June 27.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Esso Standard Oil	July 1.	Econs., Arts.
I.B.M. Australia	July 2.	All Faculties.
Bureau of Meteorology	July 3.	Physics, Maths.
Ford Motor Company	July 4.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Department of Defence	July 5.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Mobil Oil Australia	July 8.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Shell Oil Australia	July 10.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Department of Trade	July 11-12.	Econs.
Department of Supply	July 15.	Science.
Aust. Assoc. of Advertising Agencies	July 17.	All Faculties.
Bureau of Census & Statistics	July 19.	Econs.
Cmmwlth. Public Service Board	July 23-24.	All Faculties.
Fibremakers	July 25.	Econs., Science.
Conzinc Riotinto Aust.	July 29.	Geology.
Union Carbide Australia	July 29.	Econs., Science.
Caterpillar Australia	July 31.	Econs., Arts, Law, Science.
Aust. Paper Manufacturers	Date not yet known	Econs., Science.
Patent Office	"	All Faculties.
National Bank	"	Econs., Arts, Law.

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Applicants must be Australian citizens or British subjects ordinarily resident in Australia. Age limits and full details of conditions of service and special gratuities in addition to the above salaries may be obtained by contacting your University Appointments Board or writing to:

Commander R. O. Brasch, R.A.N.,  
Navy Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600,  
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Director General of Recruiting, Dept. of Defence. NEO6.102.117

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES**  
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will be discussed with interested students by a representative of the International Harvester Company Pty. Ltd. on Wednesday June 12. For further particulars contact the Careers and Appointments Officer at the University, Mr S.J.Rawling.

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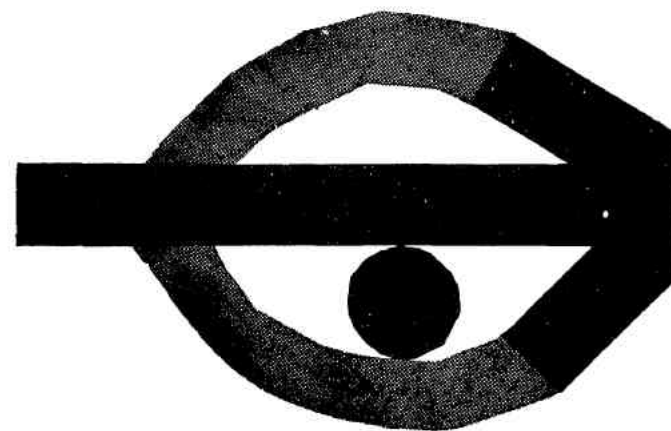
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Above is listed the 39th S.R.C. The long awaited S.R.C. suggestion box has at last arrived in the Union Building and taken up its position near the water cooler.

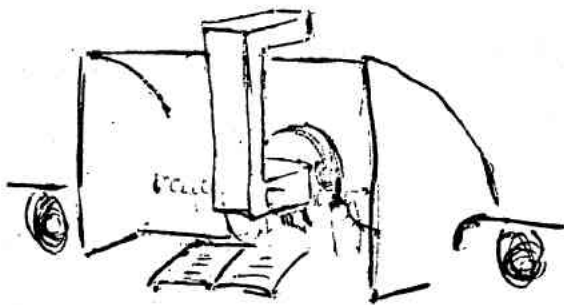
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